IN CANAL STREET, TO-NIGHT, To Unite with the Abolitionists, &c.

it will be recollected that the Monster Mass Meeting of the whigs, and all others opposed to Texas annexation, and the extension of slavery, is to be held this evening in National Hall, Canal street, and that neighborhood.

This meeting is to be a sort of grand amalga mation meeting, for the union of the whigs and abolitionists, in favor of Mr. Clay, at the approaching election. The first great meeting of the kind was held on Boston Common, ten days ago, when Daniel Webster delivered his last great speech. on the success of this movement in the free States will hang the fortunes of Mr. Clay.

The meeting to night will, therefore, be very important to the whole country. We shall send our whole unrivalled corps of reporters, and report the proceedings and speeches, both inside and outside. We expect great doings. A splendid engraving of the scene will be given in the next Weekly Herald.

The Review of the Elections since 1836-Perilous Position of the Whigs.

We give in another column a series of tables carefully collected from the best authorities, exhibiting the elections in every State in the confederacy, from the year 1836 down to the present time, comprehending also two Presidential elections—those of '36 and '40. The collection and arrangement of these tables have cost us a great deal of care and comparison and labor. From the incompleteness of many of the returns from severa States, we have been under the necessity of bringing forward the ascertained result of one year to that succeeding, so as to present as nearly as possible a fair view of each year, according to the best data we could find. Perhaps no better time than the present could be selected for the publication of these invaluable statistics. We are just now on the verge of a general election, which will be more closely contested than any one which has pre ceded it; and besides, we have yet two or three State elections to come, particularly those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which take place the week after next, and on the result of which hangs a great deal of the influence that may determine the issue of the present contest. These returns, from 1836 to the present time,

show a most extraordinary fluctuation in the vote of both parties during that period. One year the whigs are victorious, by large majorities too-the next, the locolocos triumph; but generally it will be found that on every great occasion, when the excitement pervades the whole Union, and when the popular mind is agitated by any general influence, such as pecuniary depression, the whigs generally outnumber the locofocos. But let us come to particulars. In the year 1836, Mr. Van Buren was elected President by a triumphant majority over all his opponents, the chief of whom was General Harrison. Times were then very prosperous, and the leading men and business men of both parties were making money, although the prosperity was fallacious, as was very soon afterwards lamentably demonstrated. Accordingly, in the spring of 1837, when the great revulsion in all departments of bu siness took place, a change took place in the popular tide, and the foundation was laid for the success of the whig party, which they have more or less maintained ever since. In the year '37, at the State elections we have, accordingly, the remarkable revolution presented of nearly 100,000 ma jority for the whigs, in the popular vote through-out the Union. This was the first blow which the democratic party received to the detriment of their ascendency in the country for a great many years. The pecuniary disasters of the time still continuing to exist through 1837, the majority of the whig party increased to 110,000 in '38, in the same States at the State elections, whilst the aggregate vote throughout the Union had increased in a corresponding ratio. Beginning with the fall of '38, and ending with the 39, some important changes took place in the aspect of business. The banks of New York and New England had resumed specie payments, whilst the United States Bank and those within Business accordingly experienced certain changes, growing out of these events-we are presented with another fluctuation in the popular vote, and a majority of 40,000 to the democratic party, with an extraordinary diminution of the whig vote.

This state of things however, did not last long. As the great presidential election of '40 approach ed, the business men-the intelligent men-belonging to the whig party began to look anxiously forward to the time when they could change the chief magistrate of the country and alter the general policy of the government. In the State elections of 1840, previous to the Presidential election of that year, we are accordingly presented with an increase in favor of the whigs to an extent of a majority of 66,000 and odd: The feeling continued to increase in favor of the whigs until in the fall of the same year they elected their candidate, General Harrison, by the unprecedented majority of 145,000 throughout the country.

Every one remembers the events, financial and political, that took place after the accession of General Harrison-the quarrels that were created between Clay and Tyler, and other prominent individuals, who had united against the democratic party, and accordingly in the State elections of 1841, another extraordinary fluctuation took place, the democrats carried the popular vote throughout the Union, by a majority of 28,000, whilst the whigs exhibited a strange falling off a the polls. In 1842, the same feeling prevailed throughout the country, and the democrats increased their majority to 100,000, whilst the wnigs began to divide amongst themselves in the Northern States, particularly on the subject of abolition. In 1840, the abolition vote was only a few thousands; in 1842 it had increased to 40,000, and has gone on enlarging to the present day. In '43, the democratic majority again fell back to 89,000, but the diminution in the whig vote continued, occasioned chiefly by the abstraction of votes from that party by the abolitionists, who had increased to nearly 60,000.

During the present year, as far as the election have taken place, the tatal lethargy and fatal divisions in the whig ranks appear to continue to operate, and although the democrats have not materially increased their majority in the popular vote over that of last year, they still maintain their ground, and give melancholy promise to the whigs of coming into the field in November next, in greater force and with a better organization than in 1840. This unfortunate and perilous condition of the whigs has been produced principally by the abstraction of whig voters from that party to the crease of the abolitionists, and by a general le hargy in the whig ranks. At the same time the nanimity and enthusiasm of the democrats grow more and more daily. The diques, which in the early part of the campaign were marshalled under Buchanan, Calhoun, and Van Buren, have all united, and the democratic party is now as enthusignific and harmonious as before the election of General Jackson in 1828. No doubt if Mr. Polk be elected, fatal feuds will spring up amongst the Democratic leaders. But at present all is union, energy and enthusiasm in that camp. But the whigs present a totally different aspect. Despondency-lukewarmness-and mischief threaten them on all hands. According to the actual returns, the

abolitionists will pole 100,000 votes in the tree

States, chiefly coming from the whig ranks.

It is certainly very evident that the vote of the State of New York is entirely in the hands of the abolitionists. In 1840, General Harrison carried this State only by 13,000 majority; but the abolitionists during the last few years have polled 16,000 votes in this State, chiefly taken from the whigs. If, then, the abolitionists cast their vote this year for their own candidate, it is clear that Mr. Polk will carry this State beyond all redemption. Such has become the perilous position into which the whig party ha been reduced by the bad policy and the bad counsels of their leaders, editors, song singers, orators and so-forth. And, in corroboration of this view, just let our readers mark the declarations contained in the following very remarkable document, issued by the whigs in Maine, which entirely corresponds with the opinions we have expressed :

1. That we are much more disappointed by the decrease in the Whig vote than by the increase of the other party. The whole vote of the State will about equal the vote of 1840. The natural increase of population would give our opponents all the increase which they show by their recent vote. It is quite clear that many thousand whige have not voted, for the sam total of the whole vote of all parties against the "Democratic" is less than the whig vote of 1840.

have not voted, for the skm total of the whole vote of sail parties against the "Democratic" is less than the whig vote of 1840.

2. We feel bound to say that this failure to bring out the full vote was unexpected, and it is the principal object of this letter to give you this information, in order to enable you to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent a like result in your State. The preparation on the part of the Whigs generally, was, as we believed before the election, ample and thorough. We had many public meetings in every county, which were well at tended by the whigs, and the great doctrines of the party fully explained and defended by able, elequent and untiring advocates. We have had more and better speaking than ever before. Our meetings have been full and entusiastic. We have no doubt that among thinking mea, we had many changes in our favor. The arguments presented to the people, were clear, calm, cogent, unanswerable and unanswered.

3 Since the election we are satisfied that we shad snot a thorough, perfect and effective detailed organization. We had committees enough appointed, but our efforts and our zeal were expended too much in public gather ings and club room discussions. We needed more of the school-district organization, and that accurate andjeffective arrangement, by which every individual in every neighborhood is brought out to the polls. We are satisfied that nothing short of this kind of organization, under the charge of active discreet, and persevering men, will secure a full vote of the whig party anywhere. We have

charge of active discrect, and persevering men, will secure a full vote of the whig party anywhere. We have relied too much upon public gatherings and able arguments. The whigs have been there in great numbers, but or opponents have taken great pains, and generally with success, to keep their party away from whig meet-

JOSIAH S. LITTLE,
GIDEON TUCKER,
J. WINGATE CARR,
WILLIAM C. HAMMATT, E. WILDER FARLEY,
Maine Whig State Central Committee.

And yet, in the face of all these facts and perilous position of the whig party, we perceive the whig leaders and whig newspapers endeavoring to mystify their readers and the community; assailing, in the most violent terms, every honest and inde pendent journalist who presents the whole case for their inspection and their guidance. A party that recognizes such leaders as Seward, and others in this State, and such editors as Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and the Brookses, cannot expect to thrive many years, or to secure victory for any ength of time. The American people want the ruth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, on all questions, and they will not hereafter tolerate a newspaper press that only presents one side of the case, mixed with slander, personality, tolly, absurdity and ridiculous philosophy.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE-REVIVAL OF AMERICAN CREDIT IN ENG-LAND .- We are happy to announce, at last, that the depression of American credit in England, which has existed during the last few years, has now passed away like the mist before the morning sun and that vast quantities of British gold are beginning to find their way into the pockets of the people of this country, to the no small gratification of the receivers.

It will be recollected that after the failure of the banks in this country, and the repudiation of their debts by Mississippi, Michigan, and other States, American credit sunk so low in England, that no money could be borrowed on any kind of security. Captain Tyler sent out a special agent with bonds of the United States, to see if he could pick up a few stray sovereigns among the English capitalists; but they all buttoned up their pockets, and wouldn't loan a single dollar For two or three years the highly respectable commissioners of Illinois were also in London, endeavoring to procure, on the best possible description of landed security in Illinois, loans to complete a canal and railroad; but, after a variety of fruit less negotiations, they had to return without a single dollar of money, but plenty of promises Duff Green also made the attempt, offering the best security that possebly could be offered-the coal mines of Cumberland, in Maryland; and, notwithstanding the persevering and various roundockets of the British capitalists, he had actually, at last, to borrow from the Chevalier Wikoff, the discarded footman of Fanny Elssler, the money necessary to bring himself back to the United States! Last of all, and so recently as last summer, our ancient friend and pistol, Colonel Webb, also went out to England, with all his honors blushing thick upon him, his credit restored through the operation of the hallowed Bankrup act, and with the security, also, of the best coa beds in Maryland, in search of a losn of only a million of dollars; and, yet, he had to return without a shilling in his pocket, and only with promises that he might procure a loan next

This is a brief history of the contempt with which the British capitalists have treated the borrowing people of this country for the last few years. But we are happy to perceive now that an entire change has come over the minds of the British capitalists of all parties, and that money is flowing into this country in the most abundant'streams, and in every direction. By reading over the whig journals we perceive that they assert positively-and who doubts their veracity, for they know what they talk about, and can possibly give the corroborative authority of that distinguished traveller, Roorback, who is well known to Thurlow Weed-that yest sums of money have been transmitted to this country by the British manufacturers in Birming. ham, Manchester, Yorkshire, and all the central manufacturing districts of England, to the pockets of the locofoce leaders in this country, and that with this money they are now getting up their mass meetings-publishing newspapers-circulating pamphlets-and fulminating all sorts of missiles in order to carry the els don in favor of Polk and Dallas, and repeal or modify the present tariff law It is very probable that there is more truth in this than we can tell. The locofocos have moneythat's certain. They do get up mass meetings. They do "circulate the documents." They do make a monstrous noise, and all these things cant be done without money. Considering all this, we should calculate that at least \$500,000 have found their way from England to the pockets of the loco tocos. So much for their share of the revival of American credit.

But this is not all the money-nor all the reviva of credit. By looking into the democratic journals, they reveal the story on the other side, and they assure us on the same veritable authority equally to be credited no doubt, that the whigh have been receiving large sums of money from the British capitalists in London, who hold the State stocks and various other American securities, in order to elect Mr. Clay and a whig Congress, by whose aid they expect that a distribution of the public lands will be made, and the assumption of the State debts carried into effect, thereby putting them in the way of receiving their dividence hereafter in full for their bonds, and the depreciated value would rise in the market. We think this is also very probable, and if we estimate that the London capitalists are a little richer than the Brummagem button-makers, we shouldn't be at all surprised if we could discover the secrets of these financial operations, that these generous capitalists who wouldn't lend to the United States government, nor to the Illinois commissioners, nor to Duff Green, nor even to Colonel Webb, on any

millions to this country in order to secure their own bonds in the election of Mr. Clay. And it is robable, also, according to the loco foco authori ties, that Sir Robert Peel has contributed largely to this purpose; and also that Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has put her delicate little hand into her royal pocket, and sent over a handsome donation to prevent the annexation of Texas, to which she is very much opposed, and in which she no doubt takes sieepless interest.

It will be seen, therefore, from these statements of absolute facts, taken from the highly respecta-ble organs of both parties—facts of which no one can entertain a doubt-facts assuredly as well substantiated as those of Roorback, the eminent traveller,-that American credit in Europe, and particularly in England, was never so high as at present—that the two parties have abundant funds to carry on the contest—that the British manufacturers on the one hand are expending any quantity of gold to repeal the tariff-and the British capitalists are emptying their coffers on the other hand with a perfect looseness, in order to carry the assumption of the State debts-and finally, that it would not be at all surprising if both parties would repudiate, so that their generous allies on the other side of the water should never get a single cent of their money in return.

Seriously, this is the most lamentable and pitiable spectacle that was ever presented to an intelligent people. Just look at the gross and outrageous charges-the impudent fabrications-the atrocious forgeries-with which the newspaper organs of both parties are at this moment filled! They mistake in all this, however, most wofully, the character and the feelings, and the taste of the American people. We know, from the unexampled increase in the measure of public support afforded to a journal conducted with that independence which has always characterized the columns of this paper, that the people of this country are beginning to repudiate the management of the party journals and their conductors. In the midst, for many years, of the most violent personal attacks, and every opposition which malice and envy could suggest from the party journals of both political factions, we have seen the New York Herald grow up from nothing to a circulation at this moment of nearly FORTY THOUSAND, and an influence far beyond its circulation. What is the cause of this? It is easily discovered. It is because the American people find that they are told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, through the columns of the Herald and that after they have the whole facts presented before them, they can then select their candidates and pronounce a just judgment on all the men and measures of the day. This is the true principle of journalism, by which we have ever abided, and it has sustained us amidst all violent, vindictive, and ferocious assaults, particularly those of the corrupt

Coming to Life Again .- It seems that the "Native" party, which to all appearance exploded on Tuesday afternoon, in that extraordinary Convention, which their Chairman declared to have been one of the greatest farces he had ever seen, was only killed in the head, and that some of the joints still retain a sort of wriggling principle of life. One of these joints holds a great mass meeting in the Tivoli Saloon, to morrow evening, and Levin, of Philadelphia celebrity, and other orators are expected to address the assemblage. Some of the other joints have also announced meetings in several of the wards, and we will thus, probably, have a few more farces before the whole body finally collapse into the stiffness and quiet of death.

The "National Reformers," or radical regenerators of the present social system, also still retain some life. It appears that after all they did hold a meeting at the foot of Canal street, on Tuesday evening, but it took place at 9 o'clock-three hours after the time amointed. After some pro-ceedings, of which a report will be found in another column, a locofoco procession, with big drums and torches came along, and the fifty odd reformers" were at once swallowed up in it-deserting their ground instanter, and leaving not so much as a grease spot behind.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONVENTION .- This body of everend divines met in St. John's Church yesterday morning, and will continue their session today in the same place. As matters of importance are to come before them-it being likely that a member from the country will introduce a resolution on the leading question of last year, which caused such agitation, the attendance will probably be large, and embrace a reasonable quota of the fair ladies of this city.

A reporter from this paper will be present, and give a faithful account of whatever may occur vorthy of recording.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH RETWEEN THE PLAYERS OF CANADA AND THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB OF THIS CITY .- The continuance of this match, which was announced to come off yesterday, on the ground of the St. George's Club, near the Bloomingdale Road, was postponed in consequence of the sudden change in the weather. The parties more immediately concerned, were on the spot at the time agreed upon for meeting on the previous day, but the rain fell in torrents. After some consultation on the part of the Canadian players, it was agreed upon that they should remain on the ground until one o'clock, and if the weather altered, they would then proceed with the game. At the hour mentioned, the weather, if anything, was worse, and most of the parties left the ground, having previously agreed to meet this morning at ten o'clock, and proceed with the play if the weather was at all in accordance. The betting is about what we previously mentioned-five to four on the Canadians, with few takers; and six to four taken rea dily. It is certainly one of the most interesting old English games that has ever been played on this continent, and well worthy of the attention of all who delight in what his truly great and noble in athletic exercise and amusement.

NEW PACKET SHIPS .- Another line of Liverpool Packets has just been established. It is composed of three ships, namely :-

Ship St George, Captain Ferris, 1000 tons.

"St. Patrick, "Seymour, 1190 "
Pacific, "Hale, 1000 "
These are fine ships, and exhibit to us the fact that steam ships instead of harming, has benefitted

MR. WEBSTER'S MOVEMENTS .- It is doubted whether Mr. Webster will speak at the whig mass meeting in Philadelphia to be held next week. He has not arrived here as it was reported-at the last accounts he was at Boston. We hear that two commissioners or diplomats have been sent on to Boston to prevail upon him to visit Philadelphia If successful, the "great statesman" will probably

pass through this city on Saturday or Monday-h

does not travel on Sunday-he generally dines on

the packet business of this city.

chowder when he can get it. ANOTHER NAIL IN THEIR COFFIN. -The Commer cial Advertiser, which acted as a sort of tender to the Herald in bringing the "natives" into power, on the faith of their solemn promises of reform, ha at length come out against them, and denounces their faithlessness and felly in terms of merited severity. This is another nail in the coffin of this silly, weak, intolerant, and faithless party.

Who is ROORBACK ?-We have heard many in miries of late as to the existence and whereaboute of Roorback. We understand that he has been at the Astor House for several days past, and that he is a long, sallow-faced, loafer-looking fellow, with "shocking bad hat," seedy clothes, and a long nine en his mouth. It is generally supposed that Root back is the man that abducted Morgan. But this and many other strange mysteries will be developed in the next volume of his "travels," which is kind of security-have sent over at least one or two forthcoming immediately.

The Reformers all Alive.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Sin-In your paper of this morning you state that your reporter was on the ground at the foot of Canal street, last evening, for some time after the hour at which the National Reform Meeting was called (six o'clock), and that no meeting took place till he left. Your statement is no doubt true to the letter; but, if your reporter had adopted the rule of the Jersey 'Squires in holding their Courts, and considered it six o'clock till it was seven, h would have found that at or previous to that hour the meeting was organized by the appointment of the undersigned as its officers, and that the follow-

the undersigned as its officers, and that the following proceedings took place:—

The Chairman, after reading the call of the meeting—which invited all who were in favor of the freedom of the public lands, and of democratic principles generally, for the purpose of receiving reports of the Congressional nominations to be made by the several districts that evening—explained, briefly, the progress of the movement in this city and in other parts of the country, and went somewhat into detail of the plan by which it is proposed that the public lands shall be no longer sold, but held forever by the government for the use of all who will settle them, in limited portions, every settler having the right at any time to dispose of his improvements to any one not possessed of other lands; this restriction being uccessary to prevent monopoly and to accomplish the object in view; that is, to enable every citizen to be a land-holder, and, in truth, as well as in theory, a freeman. After speaking probably fifteen

sary to prevent monopoly and to accomplish the object it. view; that is, to enable every citizen to be a land-holder, and, in truth, as well as in theory, a freeman. After speaking probably fifteen minutes, he amounced that during the evening, reports would be received from the third and sixth Congressional districts, as announced in the call. He then introduced

Mr. Berrey, who made some very pertinent remarks on the depressed condition of the trades in this city. He himself had worked steadily for twenty years at the sheemaking business, and was as poor now as at first. He alluded to the vast amount of pupperism in the city, and called to mind the case of the thousands who would be dependent on private or public charity for support the coming winter, as evidence of a state of things demanding a speedy remedy, which he believed was to be found in the freedom of the public lands.

Mr. Haddock, printer, then took the stand, and (the audience being much increased) sgain explained in detail the lesding measure of the National Reform movement, and was followed by

Mr. Hearn, a mechanic, residing in one of the upper wards, who said he was new in the movement, and had never seen the officers and speakers but once or twice before, but he believed that the measure was just, and absolutely necessary to prevent the depression of the working men to the European level, the land monopoly there as here being the main cause of labor's degradation and misery.

The Chairman here addocted that John Windt was

The CHAIRMAN here appounced that John Windt was misery.

The Chairman here addounced that John Windt was the unanimous nomination of the National Reformers as their candidate for Congress in the Third District. Mr. Windt, he said, was an old and respected inhabitant of the district; a printer of the highest standing in the trade; and a man in every respect well qualified for the office. (Cheers and cries of "Good enough.") For the Fourth District, he said, John Commercan had been nominated on a previous evening, and he would now present the name of Parke Godwin as the only person in nomination for the Fifth District (in which the meeting was held), Mr. Beeney, who was also named, having been nominated on the Assembly ticket. The question was then taken on Mr. Godwin's nomination, and it was confirmed unanimously, and with great enthus asm. The Chairman then said that the nomination of the Sixth District would be received before the meeting adjourned, when the whole ticket would be presented for approval.

The meeting had now increased, we should judge, to the number of five hundred, and loud calls were made for Mike Walsh, who, as you will doubtless hear from many of your subscribers who were present, made a most animated and effective speech, in favor of the great measure. His speech was repeatedly and loudly applauded, and appeared to make a deep impression on many who probably had never before had their attention called to the subject.

Mr. Davyn, editor of the National Reformer, was next

the subject.

Mr Devra, editor of the National Reformer, was next called up, and, in a speech of an hour's duration, listened to with the utmost attention, and received with great applause, pictured the evils of Land Monopoly in the Old World; pointed out clearly the rapidity with which machinery and capital were increasing the dependence of lator here, and proved to demonstration, that the only remedy for the people was to break down the monopoly of the soil in this country. He concluded by reading some extracts from a manuscript translation of the presence of a work by Marmontel, written before the French revolution, and describing the atrocities committed by the patricians of Rome, on those generous and noble spirits who strove to obtain for the starving people of that Republic a right to the use of the soil, urging the necesity of nippling the evil in its bud in this Republic, to prevent the enactment of similar scenes here. This translation, Mr. D. said, had been made by a gentleman who, two weeks ago, was a decided opponent of the National Reform movement, but who, on reading this work of Marmontel, and receiving further information as to our objects, had now become a convert to our cause.

After Mr. Davra concluded, the Chairman announced that the nomination for the Sixth District was Expudonate, and the announcement was received with loud cheers. The whole ticket was then, on motion, adopted unanimously, as fellows:—

Working Mer's Congressional Neminations. Mr. Dryra, editor of the National Reformer, was nex

Mooke, and the announcement was teen, on motion, adopted unanimously, as follows:

Working Men's Congressional Nominations.

Ed district—JOHN WINDT, Printer.

4th "JOHN COMMERFORD, Chair Maker.

5th "PARKE GODWIN, Editor.

6th "ELY MOOKE, Printer.

Mr. JOHN EVANS then made a few remerks, three cheers were proposed and given for the Freedom of the Public Lands, and then the meeting adjourned.

We regret very much that your reporters were not present on the occasion, believing that a verbalim report of the speeches that were made would have fully informed your readers as to the real character and vast importance of the reform proposed.

Your reporter, sir, was probably misled by seeing ne extensive stand erected, or other visible preparation for a meeting. The stand used is a movemble one, which did not arrivetill just before the meeting was organized, and the non-attendance at the hour appointed may be accounted for by the fact, that working men generally cannot leave their work at that hour, and by the necessary attendance of the most active members at the district attendance of the most active members at the district meetings the same evening. We can assure you, sir, that the National Reformers have never been more en-couraged than they were by the result of the meeting

Isst evening.

The nominations of the new party for Congress and the Legislature are now complete, with the exception of one candidate for Assembly, and the ticket will be advertised in the Herald and other papers, besides those devoted to the movement.

GEO. H. EVANS, Chairman.

WM. HADLOCK, Secretary. New York, Sept. 25, 1844.

Convention of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of New York. The Convention of the Protestant Episcopa

Church for this diocese commenced its session yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, in St. John's Church, which, between ministers and visiters, was well filled.

Church, which, between ministers and visiters, was well filled.

Divine service was performed, in which the Rev. Mr. Southgate, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and Rev. Dr. Lyell took part, and a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Higbie, Assistant Minister of Trinity. The text chosen was from 1st Corinthians, 13th chapter, first, second, and third verses. Having for its subject Charity, as defined and inculcated by St. Paul in the notable passage composing the text, the discourse was evidently and skillfully adapted to impart high views of the unity, sanctity, and authority of the Church. All the rights and ceremonials—all the prayers and homilies, every doctrine and rule of dicipline, he said, were instrumental in the hands and made subservient to the wild God, in carrying out the great end of divine love to the world, upon which hang all the lawgand the prophets. Hence the importance of obedience and reverence for the organization of God's Church, hence a necessity for that reverence for it, the want of which led the Church of Corinth into error, hersay, and schism, and so blinded their eyes that they regarded it as less of a divine than a temporal institution, which they modified, changed, sppropriated, and parted, to gratify their unbaly and depraved instincts. As connected with the teptic of a departure from a profound reverence for church authority, as exhibited by the Corinthians, Dr. Higbie dwelt pointedly upon the prevalence of sects and divisions which have grown out of it; the rise of arrogant and ignorant teachers, who but pervert and thwart the love of God—that principle which inspired the host of heaven, and who represent the divine glery of the govepi of love by the dull and twinking tapers of their own week and schismatic tenets. Dr Higbie concluded his discourse by exhorting his hearers to study the writings of Paul, in imitation of whom he was not ashamed to run the risk of incurring the charge of formalism, in a candid vindication of the views he had set forth in his sermon. He was listened to throughout with

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS .- We have received a great many complaints about certain recent Custom House appointments. What is the

matter? Who has caused them?

THE EQUINOX - A small slice of this gale visited us yesterday. It was accompanied by not so much wind as rain.

Accident.-At two o'clock yesterday, a colored man, name unknown, voluntarily leaped into the water, at the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn. He sank, and nothing more was seen of him. It does not appear that any efforts were made to save the upfortunate man.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Lower Police Office.—Sert. 23.—Assault zr a Cass Man.—On Tucsday night, a cab driver who had been engaged by Mr. Henry Doane of the Gustom-house, made a most despecate assault on that gentleman with the buttend of a heavy whip. After a hard fight the son of Jehu was arrested and taken to the tembs, whereashe was committed in default of \$500 hail. His name is Thomas Finney, alias Bit Phenney.

Coroner's Office.—Sert. 26.—A Suicipe was committed on Tuesday night, by a young female named Oralla Hayes, who resided at 111, 17th street. She took a dose of laudanum, and medical sid was resorted to, but without avail, as she died at midnight.

The other case was that of Margaret Moore, a colored girl, aged 24, who was found this merning dead in her bed. She resided at No. 31 Elizabeth street, and had been previously in the enjoyment of apparent good health.

Political Movements ONAL NOMINATIONS .- The democrats

in the several wards of this city assemble to-morrow to select delegates to nominate candidates for Congress, State Senator and Assembly. The con test for nominations for Congress will be very spirited, as there are a large number of candidates in the field in the several districts. In the Third, comprising the first, second, third, fourth and fifth wards, the names of Oliver Charlick, James I. Roosevelt, Charles G. Ferris, Charles A. Secor Robert H. Morris, Emanuel B. Hart, Edmund S Derry and Wright Hawkes, are presented. In the Fourth District, comprising the sixth, seventh, tenth, and thirteenth wards, the names of Wm. McClay, John Emmans, James R. Whiting, Samuel J Willis, Bernard Messerole, Elias L. Smith and James Cook are before the people. In the Fifth District, comprising the eighth, ninth and tourteenth wards, the two prominent candidates are Charles P. Brown, late President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and Moses G. Leonard, the present member from that district; also, Dr. Hasbrouck, Dr. Jack Bloodgood, Townsend Harris, and Mark Spencer. The prospects of Bloodgood in the Fourteenth Ward are promising indeed. In the sixth district, which includes the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th and 17th wards, the only prominent candidates are Eli Moore and Saul Alley. the former of which will probably be selected. The contest in the 3d district will be between Charlick and Secor. In the tourth between McClay and Emmans; and in the fifth, between Leonard and Brown. The whigs have nominated J. Phillips Phenix in the third district, and Hamilton Fish in the sixth. The "natives" have chosen Dr. Henry S. Lawrence for the fourth district, and the whigs will probably support him, although he has always heretofore been a democrat. In the fifth district, the "natives" have chosen Thomas M. Woodruff, a temperance lecturer and a Clay man, although formerly a democrat. In the sixth district, William W. Campbell, a whig lawyer, has been chosen, who will probably withdraw in favor of Fish on the morning of the election. The "natives" have not yet nominated in the third district, although they tendered their influence to John C. Hamilton, who declined the honor. They will probably conclude to support Mr. Phenix, who favors their notions of twentyone years for naturalization. The "natives" having stolen a march upon the whigs in the fourth and fifth districts, it has caused much confusion in the ranks of the latter party. In the fourth, Hiram Ketchum and Morris Franklin are talked about, but Lawrence will probably supercede Franklin, as Harper did last spring. In the fifth district, John B Scoles, Wm. W. Todd, and a Mr. Frost, are the prominent men. The Whigs will probably not cominate in these districts until after the demo crats have chosen.

THE KNICKERBOCKER WHIG CLUB met last even ing at their Hall, in Park Row. Several songs were sung, containing epithets of "traitor," "knave," "fool," "wretch," "puppy," and "puppy," and "nosy," against President John Tyler. Col. Johnson was classified as a "yellow frog;" Hon. Thos. H. Benton, as a "bull frog;" Senator Silas Wright, as a "tree frog;" Hon. John C. Calhoun, as a "green trog," all of which were sung to the tune of "This World is but a Frog Pond, fal de ral, ral de da." The New York Blacksmith made a speech. The meeting, which was very thinly attended, adjourned without any riet or confusion.

THE Spons -The meeting between two mem bers of the Unionist's Club and their seconds, will e given in a spirited manner in the Sunday morning's edition, with a view of Red Hook and the

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The autumn is now fairly set in. Yesterday morning there was a considerable frost in the adjacent country, and fires were found comfortable in the morning and evening. We have been for several weeks without rain, and the sarth is attremely dry. The crops, however, are well secured and the bearwast is shundant. Fruits are very fine, plenty and cheap. A great portion of the potato erop, however, will be lost, in consequence of a disease among them, which prevails generally throughout the country. The price has advanced considerably, but we do not think the advance will be sustained, as the consumption will be smaller, many persons declining to est potatoes at all, under the apprehension of their bad effect. We would mention as a caution to others that one of our neighbors THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- The autumn is smaller, many under the apprehension of their bad effect, we under the apprehension to others that one of our neigh lest several fine logs by feeding them with diseased at tatoss.—New Haven Herald, Sept. 24.

Fire in Canada.—Incendiaries are at work in St. Catharines. Last Saturday morning, a week, the Colored Baptist thurch, a respectable new structure, was fired, and considerable injury was done before the flames could be subdued. The next morning a straw stack in the vicinity of the village was burned. The incendiaries are as yet undiscovered.

THE COTTON CROPS.—We learn from planters cultivating the hill land of some portions of this

The Last Fair at Paris, in May and June, 1844—The Paris journal La Press, estimates at at half a million dollars, the expenses of manufacturers in making an exhibition of their goods, and at a profit of ten per cent. Thirty nine hundred persons contributed to this exhibition. About three hundred thousand persons from the country visited the fair.

1844.—The real property of France is valued at eight thousand millions of dollars, and the income from it at three hundred millions of dollars.

Lead Pipe-New Species.—We have been shown by Mr. R. W. Lowber, a beautiful article of lead pipe, plated with pure tin upon the inner surface, which he is now manufacturing at 221 West street, by a process lately secured to him by letters patent. From the opinions of chemists and physicians, it has long been believed that a poisonous substance was formed by the contact of our Croton water with mere lead, while with tin no such danger is to be apprehended. Efforts have heretofore been made to renedy these objections by coating the common lead pipes with tin. For this purpose a distinct process was practised after the pipe had been formed in the ordinary manner; but the great expense and uncertainty attendant upon this method, has hitherto prevented its introduction into general use. These objections, however, are all obviated by Mr. Lowber, his pipe eing offered at the price charged for the ordinary article, and the method of manufacture insuring its perfection. Specimens have been left at the office for examination or may he see as insuring its perfection. Specimens have been left at our office for examination, or may be seen at the American Institute.

Nislo's.—Mr. Holland performs this evening in two of his celebrated characters, as Bon Bon, in the Opera of the National Guard, and Job in the Pet of the Pettocats. Mr. Mitchell appears also in the Pet as Zephyr, the dancing master. The theatre is enclosed, and every arrangeme t made for the comfort of visitors as the even in the beautiful properties become accel-

THE CIRCUS is now the great resort of strangers The performances are unequalled for beauty and variety. Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Guilen both ride this even

Naught can woman's charms eclipse!

More than hair around her lips;
Naught so dull a look bestow
As a forehead mean and low.
Quick the blemish then remove
That o'ershades the smiles of love,
And the encroaching curse eject
From the throse of intellect!
Lo! the medium I reveal—
Goursud's famous Poudre Subtile!

GG-At 67 Walker street, first store FROM Broadway,
is the only place in New York where the genuine is to be
had; in Broaklyn, of Smith, druggist, Fulton street.

03- RICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIX-6G- RICORD'S PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIXture, for the permanent cure of primary or secondary
syphilis, venereal ulcers, nodes, or any complaint produced by an injudicious use of mercury, or unskillful medical treatment. All persons suspecting a venereal taint
remaining in their system should use this powerful purifier without dolay, as no person can consider himself safe
after having the venereal disease, without thoroughly
cleansing the system with this justly celebrated alterative.
Sold in single bottles at \$1 each, in cases of half dezen
at \$5; curefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union.
Sold at the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, 95 Nassau
street.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

RG- THEATRICAL NOTICE.—All persons of acknowledged talent, belonging to the American stage, desirous of entering into engagements for the Native American Theorie and Opera House, to be opened in this city about the first of January next, will please address the Subscriber, (post paid.)

N. B. No communications will receive attention unless the postage is paid.

OF A LEATHER PRESERVATIVE -The Oil of 6g—A LEATHER PRESERVATIVE—The Oil of Tannin—a fine article for harness, carriage tops, boots, and leather in any form, should always be kept by every gentleman who wishes to have fine looking harnesses. It is well known that the oils in common use for harnesses, after a certain length of time (unless the leather is repeatedly washed.) forms a scum upon the surface and becomes rencis, thus rotting the leather. This difficulty will be entirely obviated if the Oil of Tanoin is used. Its qualities are antiseptic—it strengthens the leather, makes it soft, dry, and water proof. The leather receives a polish after its use, without trouble. We only ask a trial of its efficacy. Sold at 21 Courtlandt street.

The members of the New York College of Medicine and Fharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery, continue to direct their particular attention to all diseases of a private nature, and can confidently premise to persons requiring medical treatment, a safe and permanent cure without injury to the constitution or confinement from business. Invalids are particularly requested to make application to the College on the first appearance of those diseases, as a vast amount of suffering and time may be thus avoided. One of the members of the College, for many years connected with the principal hospital in Europe for the cure of those complaints, attends for consultation daily from § A. M. to 7 P. M.

Terms—Advice and Medicines \$5,—a cure guaranteed. IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY INVALIDS—Persons living in the country, and finding it inconvenient to make personal application, can have forwarded to them a chest containing all medicines requisite to perform a radical cure, by stating their case explicitly, together with all symptoms, time of contraction and treatment teceived elsewhere, if any, and enclosing \$5, post paid, addressed to W. S. RICHADDSON, M. D., Agent.

Office and consulting rooms of the College, 95 Nassau st. 03- MEDICAL ADVICE IN PRIVATE DISEASES.

63-BEST FAMILY MEDICINE. THE BRANDSETH fig-BEST FAMILY MEDICINE—THE BRANDRETH Fills are the best medicine for families and schools. No medicine is so well adapted to the securional sickness of children. By having them in the house, and giving them when the first symptoms shew themselves, the siskness will be the affair of only a lew hours; and in scarlet fever, messles and worms, there is no medicine so safe and sure to cure. It is all that should be used, or ought to be used. I speak as a father and from experience.

Sold at my principal office, 241 Broadway, and 8 North Eighth street, Philadelphia; corner of Mercer and Light streets, Baltimore; and at 19 Hannver street, Boston, Offices devoted exclusively to the Breadreth business.

Also at John Howe's corner of Ludlow and Rivington streets, and E. H. Tripp, 267 Division st., New York.

streets, and E. H. Tripp, 267 Division et., New York.

69—"COL. SHIELDS, THE GREAT XYLOGRAphic Printer," 45 Maiden hase, may be able to preduce the
greatest specimen of Xylographic Printing that can be
found on either side of the Atlantic, but he says it takes
Dr. Sherman to make Lozenges to cure coughs and consumption, and expel worms. And he is ready to recommend the Doctor's Camphor Lozenges, as one of the
greatest remedies that has ever yet been discovered, for
the cure of nervous or sick headache, palpitation and affections of the bowels, having experienced their effects
himseli. Go to the Doctor's warshouse, No. 106 Nassan
atreet, where you will always find the genuine—or te his
agents, 227 Hudson street, 188 Bewery, 77 East Broadway; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia; and 8 State
street, Boston.

For CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY CHRED.—The Foric Mixture, prepared by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the city of New York, is confidently recommended for all cases of debtility produced by severa in dalgence or excess of any kind. It is an invaluable remains of the commendation of the confidence of the college of Medicine and Pharmacy & Confidence of the College of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy & Confidence of the College of the College

33- ALL RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, CONTRAC age ALL RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, CONTRACted cords, and muscles, stiff joints, swellings, sprains and weak timbs, are positively and permanently cured by the use of the lindian Vegetable Elixir and Linimest. These are facts that cannot be disputed, established in the face of the deepest prejudices; now oil people who prefer can be cured of the above diseases. Hundreds have used these articles, and they have never failed in a single instance to our knowledge to cure. Price \$1—sold at 21 Courtlandt st.

" in Cases of half-a-dozen Estates, as so " one dozen " 6 00 Cases forwarded to all parts of the Union. N. B.—A very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. Office of the College, 95 Massau street. W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

or SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS will be supplied with Bernard's Diarrhosa Medicine upon such terms as to insure a large profit. The sale is very great in all places where it has been introduced 97 Nassau street, New York, is the proprieter's office. I have appointed Buckus & Bull, agents for Troy, Roseweit & Co., agents for Albany; W. Page, agent for Boston, and Dr. T. Stillman, agent for New Orleans.

00- VELPEAU'S SPECIFIC PILLS, FOR THE RA GO VELPEAU'S SPECIFIC FILLS, FOR THE RA
dical cure of gonorrhous, gleet, seminal emissions, and all
mocopurulent discharges from the urethra. These pills,
the result of twenty years' experience in the Hospital de
Charké in Paris, are pronounced by their celebrated in
ventor, Professor Velpeau, as an intallible remedy for all
diseases for the urethra. They effect a cure in a much
shorter time than any other remedy, without tainting the
breath, diseaseeing with the atomach, or confinement
from business. Price, \$1 per box. Seld at the College of
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og- I AM AUTHORISED TO APPOINT AGENTS of good standing throughout the United States, for the sale of Blackwell's Ant Acrid Tincture and Societh Renevator. Terms made known by applying to R. S. Bernard, S. Nassan street, Nas Volt. 97 Nassau street, New York, general authorized agent for the United States. This valuable medicine for veneral disease, is for sale by W. W. Page, agent fer Bosten Backus & Bull, Troy, and Dr. T. Stillman, agent fer New

00- THE EAST INDIA HAIR DYE HAS GAINED a reputation far surpassing any other article in use for the same purpose. It never fails to color the hair a beautiful black. Sold at 21 Courtlands trees. Also, Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a cure for desiness; it relieves at ones.

QQ- A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERES FOR purchasing a splendid article of Colegno and imported Say Water, at 21 Courtlandt street, very low. Quart bettee 75 cents.

6G-ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP FOR CURING blotches, pimples, scrottly and all eruptions of the skin, and eliciting a delicate dezzling whiteness. Beware of a vila counterfeit under a similar name, and get the genuine only at No. 67 Walker street, first store from Breedway.

MONEY MARKET. Wednesday, Sept. 25-6 P. M.

The stock market continues very much depressed. Quotations from day to day change but a triffingher cont Prices for fancies range very low compared with previous periods, and from this fact we conclude that the the next speculations that come up, must find large margins for operations. At the Old Board to-day, Long Island, New Jersey, Harlem, Norwich and Worcester, Farmers' Trust, Reeding Railroad, Pennsylvania 5's, and Ohio 6's closed firm at yesterday's prices. Canton went down } and Stonington advanced }. There was very little busi ness done at these prices, and operators appear to be very timid, and little disposed to make transactions. This feeling, in connection with the existing aspect of political matters, causes the present state of the stock market Money continues very abundant. The amount of capital afoat seeking employment never was greater, and the current rate of interest never more reduced. The cause of this state of things is the very limited demand for money compared with the accumulation in this market, from the sommercial or speculative classes The present quiet times is something very unusual at this sesson of the year. The total absence of all specu, lation-even in stocks-and the limited wants money among the merchants have caused the great accumulation of capital in the vaults of the banks, and in the hands of private capitalists, and the very lew rate of interest. Offers are daily made h, Wall street to loss arge amounts on two three and four months at four per cent interest. These offers came from banks situated in the interior, whose movements are not con fined to their localities. These offers are made, through agents, to the leading brokers here, and to a demand from this source many banks in the country depend upon to make moderate dividends. There is hardly a bank in means and resources in the hands of brokers in this city leaned for the purpose of speculation. Not one in every three of the banks of the interior are wanted in the neighborhood of their locality. The business operations of the interior do not require the many banks with which they are surrounded. They are a very great evil, and seize every opportunity to fasten themselves upon the agricultural classes, whose ruin they very often contrive produce. To extend their movements beyond the limited wants of their immediate vicinity, the banks are compelled to establish agencies in this city for the purpose of effecting loans with the brokers or any other class of operators that may be in want of facilities. A very large portion of the capital offered in Wall street by private

houses comes from the banks of the interior, and the

anxiety to make leans induces them to piece the rate of

interest a fraction below that established, from time to time, by the banks of the city. The banks here are ful-

of paper. The demand has recently been quite large

the banks quite as large as the law allows or the safety of

credits requires. As our banks never refuse to make

loans so long as there is a demand, the brokers obtain

largejemounts,from,day,tofday, en stock securities. A

rom the mercantile classes, and the